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Report of immigrants inspected at the port of San Juan, P. R., during the week ended July 6, 1901.

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 8, 1901.

SIR: I submit herewith report of alien steerage passengers arriving at this port during the week ended July 6, 1901:

July 3, French steamship *St. Simon*, from Havre, Bordeaux, and St. Thomas, with 6 immigrants.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever in San Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, SAN SALVADOR, June 21, 1901.

SIR: I beg to confirm my cable of yesterday, sent from La Libertad, though headed San Salvador, which is as follows:

"*San Salvador, June 20, 1901.—Se retary of State, Washington: Yellow.*"

There have been cases of yellow fever in San Salvador. Every attempt is made by the authorities to keep such information as quiet as possible, and it is only by continued vigilance that the truth in regard to such matters becomes known, as interments are made by the police at night. I have known that there were several cases, but their isolation did not justify my cabling. At the hotel where I was stopping the proprietor gave me an introduction to his son, a lad of 15, who informed me that he had returned from the college where he was receiving an education in this city; that he had returned home on account of the Government having the college closed, one of the inmates having succumbed to an attack of yellow fever after three days' illness; further, that there were 4 more students ill with the same disease, indicating that it has assumed an epidemic form.

I shall watch the ports and report at once should there be any disease at any of them. The case in Jucuapa, a deserted town, its inhabitants having fled to various parts of the republic, has spread the disease to Santiago de Maria, considered at one time as one of the healthiest towns of the republic.

Respectfully,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AFRICA—*Sierra Leone.*—Week ended May 24, 1901. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious or infectious diseases reported in the colony.

Week ended June 14, 1901. Total number of deaths, 19. No contagious or infectious diseases reported in the colony.

ARABIA—*Aden.*—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 41,100. Total number of deaths, 92, including 4 from smallpox.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town*.—Two weeks ended July 5, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Governors Harbor.—Two weeks ended July 6, 1901. Estimated population, 1,375. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Green Turtle Cay—Abaco.—Two weeks ended July 4, 1901. Estimated population, 3,900. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

Inagua.—Three weeks ended June 24, 1901. Estimated population, 1,460. One death. No contagious diseases.

Nassau.—Two weeks ended July 8, 1901. Estimated population, 12,000. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

BRITISH GUIANA—*Demerara*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 36,567. Total number of deaths, 199, including 2 from tuberculosis.

BRITISH HONDURAS—*Belize*.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 37,000. Total number of deaths, 60, including 1 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CANADA—*Province of Ontario*.—Reports to the provincial board of health for the month of May, 1901, from 702 municipalities having an aggregate estimated population of 2,051,210, show a total of 2,060 deaths, including diphtheria, 33; enteric fever, 14; measles, 12; scarlet fever, 14; whooping cough, 6, and 211 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended June 29, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 14.8 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,463,217. The highest rate was recorded in Preston, viz, 21.7, and the lowest in Cardiff, viz, 8.5.

Hull.—Two weeks ended June 22, 1901. Estimated population, 241,125. Total number of deaths, 136, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 10; whooping cough, 6, and 10 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Bradford.—Two weeks ended June 29, 1901. Estimated population, 279,809. Total number of deaths, 151, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 2; measles, 1; whooping cough, 18, and 14 from phthisis pulmonalis.

London.—One thousand two hundred and ten deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 51; scarlet fever, 12; diphtheria, 18; whooping cough, 25; enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 1, and diarrhea and dysentery, 23. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 13.9 per 1,000. In Greater London 1,619 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 12.8 per 1,000 of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 4 from diphtheria, 11 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, 1 from smallpox, and 11 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 29, 1901, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 21.0 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,079,708. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Sligo, viz, 38.4 per 1,000. In Dublin and

suburbs 135 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 1, and 1 from whooping cough.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 29, 1901, correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,656,525. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 9.5, and the highest in Dundee, viz, 19.0 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 552, including diphtheria, 4; measles, 25; scarlet fever, 2, and 30 from whooping cough.

ITALY—Genoa.—Month of April, 1901. Estimated population, 230,969. Total number of deaths, 476, including enteric fever, 4; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 15; smallpox, 2, and 41 from tuberculosis.

Milan.—Month of May, 1901. Estimated population, 510,124. Total number of deaths, 900, including diphtheria, 20; enteric fever, 9, and 18 from measles.

JAVA—Batavia.—Two weeks ended June 8, 1901. Estimated population, 150,000. Number of deaths not reported. No epidemic or contagious diseases.

JAPAN—Nagasaki.—Ten days ended June 20, 1901. Estimated population, 131,701. Number of deaths not reported. Four deaths from enteric fever, 1 death from smallpox, and 1 from plague reported.

MALTA.—Two weeks ended June 22, 1901. Estimated population, 208,113. Total number of deaths, 193. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NICARAGUA—San Juan del Norte.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 1,156. Total number of deaths, 3. No contagious diseases.

SPAIN—Corunna.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 40,500. Total number of deaths, 99, including enteric fever, 4; smallpox, 3, and 25 from tuberculosis.

Valencia.—Two weeks ended June 23, 1901. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 220, including enteric fever, 7, and 1 from smallpox.

Vigo.—Month of June, 1901. Estimated population, 20,000. Total number of deaths, 43. No contagious diseases reported.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the two weeks ended June 22, 1901, from 18 cities and towns show a total of 496 deaths, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 4; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 2; whooping cough, 3, and 85 from phthisis pulmonalis.

WEST INDIES—St. Thomas.—Three weeks ended June 21, 1901. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 15. No contagious diseases.